MADRAS COURIER.

..ume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 17th. April 1805. Number 1019.

Sheriff's Sale,

MA..RY CHITTY.

..ers.—VE.. ..AH CHITTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, ..hat .. ..sday the 24th. and Thursday the 25th. Instant, .. be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 4 .. in the Afternoon of each day, The undermentioned tw.. ..ous- .. Grounds viz

..On ..ednesday the 24th. One House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah No. 13 Chellamoottoo Alley, measuring in Length from North to South, on the East side 41½ feet, and on the West side 4.. feet, and in breadth from East to West at the North end 17½ feet, and at the South end 17¾ feet.

And on Thursday the 25th. Another House and Ground situated at Vipery, in Coolycaura Condapen street, between the Alley, and the house of Ponnapah Graminy, measuring in Length from North to South, on the East side, 86 feet, and on the West side, 78 feet, and in breadth from East to West, at the North end 44 feet, and at the South end 52 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized .. order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss, or deficiency that may arise thereon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 16th. April, 1805.

Advertisement.

THE CALCUTTA *ANNUAL DIRECTORY*, FOR 1805, CONTAINING

THE BENGAL CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.
KINGS TROOPS.
BENGAL ARMY LIST.
SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE.
COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM.
LIST of SHIPPING.
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.
CUSTOM HOUSE and PORT REGULATIONS.
LIST of EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, &c. &c.

TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

Price 3 Pagodas.

FREIGHT.

TO TRANQUEBAR.

THE DANISH SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain HERBST.

Apply to the Commander, at No. 16 Francisco Joze Street, Black-town.

April 16th, 1805.

BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 18th.
And FRIDAY, the 19th. Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

The Trichinopoly Circulating

LIBRARY,

Of nearly 2 thousand Volumes, *Consisting of*

PHILOSOPHY, History, Voyages, Travels, Romances and Novels, Chiefly Selected from the best Authors.

☞ *Catalogues were published, and distributed on the 5th. Instant, and forwarded to Out-stations, according to applications.*

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

On FRIDAY the next, 19th. Instant.

At 11 o'Clock.

The Undermentioned

STATIONARY,

Fifteen and half Reams of

FOOLSCAP,

EIGHT REAMS OF

LETTER PAPER,

SIX REAMS OF

DRAWING PAPER,

Four Dozen Blank Books,

AND

NINE DOZEN OF

COPY BOOKS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY, the 18th. Instant.

At 12 O'clock.

A HANDSOME PERSIAN

CARPET,

OF

15 Feet in Length & 5 in breadth.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY. the 19th. Instant,

At 1 O'clock,

A HANDSOME Europe built Panneled Curricle with Hood, Lamps, &c. Harness Finished in the neatest style, with a pair of fine Black Horses.

The above Curricle and Horses well deserve the attention of any Gentleman, in want of such a conveyance.

AT THE SAME TIME,

A large single Pole TENT, made of NANKEEN, and lined with Green Baize.

AND

A pair of Grey Carriage Horses.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

IN THEIR UPPER-ROOMS,

FINE & COMMON

LONG CLOTH,

Fresh from the Loom.

IZARIES,

OF VARIOUS SORTS.

AND

PAINTED CHINTZ.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY next, the 20th. Instant,

At 12 O'clock,

THE BRIG

Kelven Grove,

(LATE DEUX AMIS)

PRIZE TO

H. M. SHIP LANCASTER,

A remarkably well Built,

FAST SAILING

AND

WEATHERLY VESSEL,

75 French Tons,

CARPENTERS MEASUREMENT,

WAS BUILT ABOUT

ONE AND A HALF YEAR AGO.

AT THE MAURITIUS,

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO:

ON THE PREMISES,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th. Instant,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE PROPERTY OF

CADAYAM VEGEANAM,

Deceased,

THREE and half Cawnies of Ground, with Charity House and Tank, as well as the Garden, situated in the boundary Vorasalore, belonging to the Jagheer Vandavash, bounded on the North to the Garden of Casheva Moodilliar, west to the Lane of the Garden of Mr. WAN, and East to the Mount road.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY next, the 20th. Instant,

At 11 O'clock,

AN INVOICE OF

LONG CLOTH,

SALAMPORES,

CAMBAYS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

IN LOTS OF ONE PIECE.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM MARTIN, late a Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator; and all those indebted to the said Estate, .. desired to pay the same without delay.

Fort St. Geo.. ..4. March, 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE NEW BANKSHALLS,

NEAR ROYAPOORAM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 18th. Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At Four o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Eighty Shinbeam

FROM

THE STRANDED SHIP

BERRINGTON.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 22d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 o'Clock,

A HANDSOME

Europe Carriage

WITH A PAIR OF STRONG

Chesnut Horses and Harness

COMPLETE.

AND

A small Europe PHÆTON, with a pair of Black Sumatra PONIES, and Harness Complete.

THE ABOVE BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN,

RETURNED TO EUROPE.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 22d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

A MAHOGANY Office DESK with Drawers.

A Handsome Mahogany CHAIR to answer as a BED.

Ten neat Dressing Room CHAIRS.

One pair of Black-wood CELLERETS.

AND

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE,

ALSO

IRONMONGERY,

CONSISTING OF

CHISSELS, --- AUGURS, --- HAMMERS,--Plane IRONS,--Garden HOES, —Door LOCKS, &c. &c.

AND

A Single Barrelled Rifle GUN by Probin, with Gold Pan and Touch Hole.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 22d. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE,

FIFTY Chests of HYSON TEA, warranted to be of a superior quality, one Chest in a lot.

Six boxes of CHINA WRITING PAPER.

AND

Five Boxes of very fine CAMPHOR, one Pecul in each box, pack'd in Lead, intended for the Europe Market.

IMPORTED ON

The Ship Pigeon.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. April, 1805.

THE Right Honorable LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, will receive the visits of such Gentlemen as may wish to see him on business, at the Government House in the Fort, every Monday after Council.

(Signed) F. THOMPSON,
Town Major.

HIS MAJESTY's Ship CAROLINE, Captain *Peter Rainier*, arrived in the Roads on Sunday last, accompanied by her *Prize*, the French Privateer LA GUSTAVE, of 20 guns, and 120 Men.

CAPTAIN RAINIER fell in with La Gustave, off Sadras, on Friday last; on finding herself chased by His Majesty's Ship, the Privateer stood to the Northward, firing her stern-chase Guns, with some effect; as she carried away two of the Caroline's yard-arms, and some of the running Rigging, and damaged the Sails considerably. The chase continued to the Northward of Pulicat, when the Caroline's superiority of sailing, brought her nearly along side of the Privateer; and after receiving several shot in her Hull, she struck the tri-coloured Flag to His Majesty's Ship.

LA GUSTAVE, is a handsome Vessel, Brig rigged, and well manned:—she had made but one capture, during her cruize,—the ship Ann, Capt. Gibson, at Sossoo.

On Monday arrived, the Ship Sir Edward Pellew, Capt. Francks, from Calcutta.

LETTERS from Anjengo mention, that the final dispatches for the homeward bound INDIAMEN had reached that place, and add that they had sailed under convoy of His Majesty's frigate PITT, Captain Vashon.

A small Vessel has arrived at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, which she left on the 7th. February. The Marengo's repairs were nearly completed when this Vessel sailed, her Crew however, did not exceed three hundred Men, of course, her proceeding to Sea was not thought of. Two Brig Privateers were fitting out, and we believe are now at Sea; the largest mounts eight guns, and has about ninety Men: the other has only two guns, twenty-five Europeans, and a few Caffre Lascars.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

IN consequence of the Honorable Company's frigate the CORNWALLIS, and the Hon. Company's ship SIR EDWARD HUGHES, having been transferred to *His Majesty's Service*; his Excellency Rear-Admiral SIR EDWARD PELLEW, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

CORNWALLIS.—*Acting Commander*, William Jones Lye, Esq.—*Lieutenants*, William Kempthorne,—James Crosby,—Henry Elton—and William Laugharne.

SIR E. HUGHES,—*Captain* H. H. Christian. *Lieutenants*, William Cressy,—and James Wallace.

LIEUTENANT GEO. BELL, of His Majesty's Ship Culloden, is appointed Commander in the Navy, and to command His Majesty's Sloop Victor, *vice* Christian, appointed to the Sir E. Hughes.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY:—Meſſrs. Bird, Tod, Garret, and Money, of the Civil Service, from Calcutta.—A. Caſamajor Eſq. Capt. Yeaman, Lieut Antil, & Enſign Todd.—F. Pinaud Eſq. Major P. Roſs. H. M. 22d. Light Dragoons.—FROM BOMBAY, Capt Mackenzie, Lieutenant Oliver, and Mr. Eggleſton.—FROM CEYLON, Mr. Humpheries,

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MR. THOMAS HARDING, Aſſiſtant under the commercial Reſident at Ramnad.

MR. WILLIAM SHEFFIELD, Aſſiſtant to the Principal Collector in the Southern Diviſion of Arcot.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, ditto, to the Collector of Tinnevelly.

MR. JOHN BYNG, Regiſter and Aſſiſtant Magiſtrate, and to act in the Zillah Court of Maſulipatam during the abſence of MR. DAYRELL.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons WILLIAM INGLEDEW, GAVIN TROTTER, DAVID SCOTT, AARON TOZER, ALFRED JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS, GILBERT BRIGGS, JOHN GRANT, MACDUFF CORDINER, JEREMIAH SCARMAN, WILLIAM HORSEMAN, and BILLINGTON LOFTIE, to be Surgeons.

The following Officers of the Artillery Corps, are appointed to the MOUNTED TROOP. viz.

Captain Lieutenant Noble—Commandant.
Lieutenant G. W. Poignand,
" E. M. G. Showers,
" W. M. Burton,
" Walter Sharpe,
" H. T. Rudyerd,
" R. Beauchamp Proctor,
Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon D. Ainſlie.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors—dated 22d. Auguſt 1804.

260—" LIEUTENANT COLONEL BEATSON's retire-
" ment from the Service, took place on the 7th. Sep-
" tember 1803."

295—" Having received ſeveral applications from
" Col. Cromwell Maſſey, late of your eſtabliſhment,
" requeſting to be placed upon the retired liſt of Offi-
" cers, to be formed by the arrangement reſpecting the
" the future diſtribution of the Off-reckonings directed
" in our letter to Bengal of the 20th. April 1803—We
" have taken the ſame into conſideration, and finding
" that Colonel Maſſey, was actually promoted to the
" rank of Colonel and to the Command of the 9th Re-
" giment of Native Infantry, on the 29th Auguſt 1800
" in conſequence of the reſignation of Col. Wynch,
" and that he was entitled to that rank by our late or-
" ders reſpecting Promotions, in conſequence of Offi-
" cers retiring here from 17th of June 1800—We
" have conſented to place him on the retired liſt under
" the Arrangement abovementioned, from the 6th. of
" June 1804"

301—" Mr. PATRICK BOWIE, Head Surgeon on
" your Eſtabliſhment, retired from our Service the
" 13th. June 1804"

302—" Captain HENRY MASON, has our permiſſion
" to return to his rank on your Eſtabliſhment"

The Commander in Chief directs that all Officers, who may forward applications from Officers under their command, to Head Quarters, ſhall ſtate their opinion regarding the requeſts they tranſmit, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable GEO MELVILLE LESLIE, to be a Member of the Court of Juſtices of the Peace for the Diſtrict of Colombo.

JOHN GEORGE KERBEY Eſq. to be Deputy Paymaſter and Garriſon Store Keeper at Trincomalie.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Diſtrict of Trincomale.

WILLIAM ERSKINE CAMPBELL, Eſq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Diſtrict of Batticalao.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PACKET for the reception of Letters to be forwarded to England by the Extra Ship Indus, is now open at the General Poſt Office.

J. KENWORTHY,
Fort St. George, 10th. April, 1805. P. M. G.

CALCUTTA,—1ſt. April.

The following is a liſt of Paſſengers, proceeding to Europe, by the ſecond Fleet of this ſeaſon:

H. C. ſhip Tottenham:—Mr. James Todd.

H. C. ſhip Lady Burges:—Mrs. Scott,—Mrs. Margaret Clarke,—Mrs. Powell,—Joſeph Thomas Brown, Eſq.—J. H. Lovett, Eſq. Bombay civil ſervice,—Colonel Peregrine Powell,—Lieut. Wyatt, of the 8th. dragoons,—Meſſrs. Henry Grant, David Limond, John Hay, Alexander Campbell, T. C. Fenton, and John Green.

H. C. ſhip Lord Eldon:—Mrs. Hull, Mrs. E. Jones, Captain Daniel Hull, of His Majeſty's 53d. regiment.

H. C. ſhip Dover Caſtle:—Captain H. Haire, of His Majeſty's 66th. regiment,—Capt. W. Saunders, of the 17th. foot,—Lieut. G. T. Wallace, Bengal volunteers,—Reverend W. Lewis,—Meſſrs. John Wedderly, John Ames, and George Marback,—Miſs Alicia D'Eſtere, Mr. E. Rymer, late 3d. officer of the Tottenham, and Mr. James Young.

H. C. ſhip Bengal:—Mrs. Boddom,—Mrs. Deane,—John Stracey, Eſq.—John Ryley, Eſq.—Henry Strachey, Eſq.—Richard Cardin, Eſq.—Lieutenants George Hunter, W. Blake, and Edmund Cartwright, of this eſtabliſhment,—Mr. John Barker, late chief officer of the Tottenham,—Enſign Thomas Wilſon, of the Engineers.

H. C. ſhip Duke of Montroſe:—Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw and Son.

H. C. Packet Belle:—Arthur Hogue, Eſq. and Miſs Auguſta Bulkeley.

On Wedneſday laſt, accounts were received in town of the ſafe arrival of the ſhip Marquis Welleſley Captain J. P. Jackſon, from Madras. *Paſſengers.*—Mr. G. Carington, Free Merchant and Mr. A. Aubert, Free Mariner.

The Daniſh ſhip Prevoſteen, Capt. Peterſon, is arrived from Copenhagen, laſt from Madras.

BOMBAY—3d. April, 1805.

On Saturday laſt, anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ship Sir Edward Hughes, Capt. Barrow, from a cruiſe off Ceylon—on her paſſage up the coaſt, the Hughes touched at Mangalore, from whence came paſſengers — Mrs. Malcolm — Miſs Malcolm—Captain Dobbie, of His M. Navy—Thomas Malcolm, Eſq.—Lieut. Macleod of H.M. 78th Regt. and Lieut. Atkins of H. M. 19th. Light Dragoons.

Off Chaul, the Sir Edward Hughes paſſed his Majeſty's ſhip Tremendous, Capt. Oſborne, and Grampus, Capt. Caulfield, ſtanding to the Southward.

CEYLON,—3d. April.

On Wedneſday H. M. Ship CAROLINE, Capt. Rainier, anchored in the Roads from Madras. The following PASSENGERS arrived on the CAROLINE—The Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck—Captain The Hon. E. Acheſon—G. Strachey Eſq.—Captain Cockburne of H. M. 84th Regiment—Lieutenant Vernon of the 22d. Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Blanckenburg of Colonel Baillie's Regt. and Lieutenants Storer, Campbell and Mc Cabe of H. M. 51ſt. Regt.

On Tueſday laſt His Excellency the Governor gave an elegant Ball and Supper to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, in honor of the arrival of the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck.

BIRTH.

At Trincomallie, on the 17th. of March, the Lady of CAPT. LAWRENCE, of His Majeſty's 19th. Regiment of Foot, of a Son.—It is remarkable, that this is the *third Child* which Mrs. Lawrence has preſented to her affectionate Huſband, on St. P[illegible]k's day.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday the 4th. Inſt. MAJOR PATRICK ROSS, of His Majeſty's 22d. Light Dragoons, to MISS SYDENHAM, daughter of the late Major General Sydenham.

At Bombay, CAPTAIN R. VINCENT, of His Majeſty's 84th. Regiment, to MISS DICKENSON.

At Colombo, LIEUT. CHANLEY, of the Ceylon Cavalry, to Miſs E. PAUL,—and LIEUT. TAYLOR, of the Caffre Corps, to Mrs. E. ROBINSON.

At Pondicherry, Capt N. T. de BERGRON of His M. Regiment de Meuron, to MISS DORATHEA ELISABETH VAN SOMSTEN.

At Calcutta, WILLIAM TROWER, Eſq. of the Civil Service, to MISS FLEMING.

DEATHS.

At Vellore, on the 12th. Inſtant, LIEUTENANT J. Cox, of the 1ſt. Battalion 16th. Regiment N. Infantry.

In Bengal, CAPT. JOHN BULLOCK, of the 23d. Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

At Colombo, in conſequence of a fall from his Horſe, LIEUT. WHITE, of His Majeſty's 51ſt. Regiment.

Lately, on his paſſage to Buſſora, THOMAS FINCH, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Bombay Civil Service, very univerſally regretted.

At Bombay LIEUT. J. CARR, Quarter Maſter of H. Majeſty's 86th. Regiment.

At Vizagapatam on the 1ſt. Inſt. Maſter C. HENRY LESLIE, Son of Mr. C. Leſlie, Maſter Attendant.

SHIPPING. ARRIVED—April 9th. Ship General Lake, Capt. Williams, from Calcutta.—Ship Alexander, Capt. D. Dunlop, from do.—10th. Brig Commerce, Capt. Price, from Columbo.—Sloop Induſtry, Capt. Farmer, from Trincomalie.—Arab Ship Shaffie, from Bombay.—15th. Brig Catherine, Capt. Maſquerier, from Trincomallie.—Ship Sir E. Pellew, from Calcutta.—16th. Ship Barlow, from ditto.

INSURANCE CAUSE.

Bolton v. Clapton.

The judgment of the Court, in this cauſe, was finally pronounced by Lord Ellenborough: it was an action on a policy of inſurance, of the ſhip *Oxonian*, and the Plaintiff obtained a verdict. The ſhip had been warranted a Dane, on her voyage ſhe was taken by a French privateer, and carried into Senegal, where ſhe was condemned as lawful prize; and the Court now decided the queſtion.

Lord Ellenborough obſerved, that the ſentence of a *foreign* Court of competent juriſdiction was *binding* and *concluſive*. The Court conſidered the caſe before them as a caſe of neutrality; but in which certain matters of ſuſpicion had ariſen, ſufficient to warrant condemnation. It therefore appeared to the Court, that they ſhould do a violence in diſturbing the original ſentence of the French Court, the Plaintiff was therefore diſqualified from recovering on the policy, and the defendant entitled to judgment.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

Thurſday the foundation ſtone of the Hunterian Muſeum, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was laid in preſence of the Dean of Faculties, and Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity in their gowns. Within the foundation ſtone was encloſed a chryſtal bottle, caſt on purpoſe at the Glaſgow Verreville Works, containing the different Britiſh coins now in currency, and ſeveral papers reſpecting the preſent intereſting ſtate of the country. There was alſo encloſed a plate, properly prepared for preſervation, on which was engraved a ſuitable Latin inſcription.

This building, which is to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the moſt curious ſpecimens in all the departments of Natural Hiſtory, bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkſhire, educated at Glaſgow College, and employed during a great part of his life, as Phyſician to the Queen.

Humboldt, the aſtronomer and traveller, arrived at Waſhington, on the 6th. Sept. after a ſcientific reſearch of ſix years in South America; he has examined the numerous mountains, volcanos, and mines, in that extenſive country, and made himſelf acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants, their numbers, and their domeſtic and political economy. Baron Humboldt was ſent out by the King of Pruſſia, and received from the Spaniſh Government all poſſible facilities to the intercourſe. His diſcoveries, which are ſtated to be various and extenſive, will be given to the public on his return to Europe. Bones of the MAMMOTH were found by Humboldt, on moſt of the high mountains in South America, thoſe more eſpecially to the northward of lat. 33.

LONDON—3d. September.

The French Ambaſſador at the Hague preſented his new credentials on the 1ſt. inſt. and, with the pride of an Imperial Miniſter, kept the ſlaviſh and ſubmiſſive Dutch Commiſſioners, who came to receive him, a conſiderable time in waiting at the door of his hotel.

Letters from on board the Hazard ſloop of war, Captain Neve, dated at ſea, ſtate, that ſhe ſpoke with, on her cruiſe, an American ſhip from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux, with 140 French merchants, and their families, fugitives from the maſſacre of Deſſalines, which they eſcaped by a miracle almoſt, and got aboard the American ſhip, though with very little of their property. They ſay the maſſacres and murders were dreadful, in the higheſt degree of atrocity.

The Duke of Suſſex came to town from Windſor yeſterday, in his German landau, and ſtopped a conſiderable time at Carleton-houſe. His Royal Highneſs's huſſars ſat upon the coach box. Their long Beards and platted Whiſkers highly amuſed the populace. One was dreſſed in dark green, *en militaire*, high cap gold bound, German boot-overalls, a broad ſabre belt, &c. in the German ſtile. The other, Heſſian boots, round hat, green cloaths faced with red.

By a letter from Glouceſter we learn that the Coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of *Captain Smith*, (the gentleman who in a fit of inſanity made away with himſelf in ſo dreadful a manner, as related in our laſt) and returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*. Capt. S. was in the East India Company's ſervice; and had retired from the ſervice only two years ſince, having amaſſed a conſiderable fortune.

The Duke of Bedford has given 1000l. towards the ſubſcription for Sir F. Burdett.

Bonaparte ſhould look out for a new ſet of Admirals. Treville fled from us back into Toulon. Linois has run away from our armed *merchant ſhips*, and the *renowned* Gantheaume, unmantled by a *fog*, ſkulked into Camoret bay. A *precious trio* to be employed to face Britiſh thunder,

The Counteſs of Arberg, one of the Ladies in waiting to the Empreſs *Joſephine*, is the widow of the Auſtrian Field Marſhal, Lieutenant Count *Arberg*, and born a Princeſs of Holberg Gedern. The Emperor and Empreſs are particularly deſirous to attach to them, and have near their perſons, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Nobility of Belgium, and of the French ſide of the Rhine.

It is ſaid that Bonaparte wrote a very indignant letter to Mr. Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, which reproached the latter, in very ſevere terms, for having ſuffered his Brother Jerome to degrade himſelf by marrying the daughter of a private American Citizen. Now this ſelf-ſame Jerome was, a very few years ago, in a *menial* capacity at Lyons, and the lady he has married is one of the prettieſt women in America, with a fortune of 50,000 dollars.

Mr. Charles Sheridan, formerly Secretary at War in Ireland, and brother to R. B. Sheridan, Eſq. has invented an apparatus, by which the received ſyſtem of optics, in a great meaſure has been overturned, by means of which, without the aſſiſtance of mirrors, the ſame perſon, or any other given object is made to appear to the human eye in three diſtinct places at the ſame time. It has been exhibited at the Royal Inſtitute, to the great admiration and ſupprize of the ſpectators: and the experiment was made laſt week before the Prince of Wales, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment and delight of his Royal Highneſs.

CUREE, who made the motion in the Tribunate for a change of conſtitution and dynaſty, is an inhabitant of St. Andre, in the diſtrict of Lodeve, of the department of Herault. In 1791 he was elected a Member of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and in 1792 of the National Convention, where he voted for the impriſonment of Louis XVI for life, or his baniſhment. In 1798, he became a Member of the Council of Five Hundred; and after Bonaparte's revolution, in 1799, he was made a Tribune. He was always regarded as a man of moderate principles and abilities. Avarice is his principal paſſion; and letters from Paris ſay, that he has received from Bonaparte 300,000 livres in money, and 50,000 livres a year.

The departmental directors in Holland have received orders from the Batavian Government, at the requiſition of France, to find out Philip Verbrugge, the author of the ſuppreſſed Gazette called *The Themis*, which contained ſeveral injurious obſervations againſt the Emperor and the Imperial Corſican Family, and, beſides, attempted to accuſe France of bad faith and oppreſſion in her political and military connexion with the Batavian Republic.

Upon the complaint of France, the Grand Bailiff at the Hague has received orders to carry away, from all the bookſellers ſhops, the work of Mr. Le Frank de Berkhey, called *De Bataafſche Menſchlykheid*; or *The Batavian Humanity*.

By the returns made to Lord Hawkeſbury's Office, it appears that upwards of 500 perſons in the different priſons in the United Kingdom have received his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon, on condition of ſerving in the Royal Navy, and that they have been received and placed on board the reſpective ſhips of war.

Rear-Admiral *Dacres* is ſaid to be engaged in forming commercial arrangements with the black Rulers of St. Domingo. We truſt, however, that no preſent advantages may be allowed to diſgrace us by an alliance with the murderous ruffians who compoſe the Government of that devoted Iſland.

Something new, to "*elevate* and *ſurprize*, is hourly turning up at *Thornville Royal*, in Yorkſhire.—A ſhort time ſince a *tench*, of prodigious bulk, was diſcovered there under the root of an old tree.—The other day a *pike* of proportinnate ſize was found with this *ſame tench* in his belly, and a ſcore of *perch*, with a few *moor hens* and *water rails*, which he had taken by way of *ſhrimp ſauce*. The pike is in high health, and is ordered by the Colonel to be roaſted, with a fine young *otter*, by way of pudding, in his belly; a happy combination of marvellous events, that will "*aſtoniſh the natives*," or the D—l muſt be in it!

A *Swediſh Miſſionary* having been lately ſent to a remote corner of Lapland, wrote to his friends, that he was ſure he could make many converts—if they would ſend him *more Brandy*.

THE LIFE OF
JEAN VICTOR MOREAU.
GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMIES,
OF THE MOSELLE, THE RHINE, &c.

This eminent person was born in 1764. His native place is Moraliz, in Lower Britanny, a small sea-port town in the neighbourhood of Brest.

His father, as well as his grandfather, was bred to the law, and was a Judge in Criminal causes of that place. He was, however, in April 1794, at the instance of the Committee of Surveillance at Brest, denounced to the National Convention by Prieur, then one of its Deputies on [illegible]ssion in that Department, as having favored the [illegible] of cert[illegible] emigrants, and remitted [illegible] m[illegible] carried before the revolutionary Tribunal [illegible] Brest, and condemned to suffer decapitation by [illegible]e guillotine: it is a remarkable circumstance, t[illegible] on the very day the father suffered death on the scaffold, the son obtained a considerably victory in Holland for his country, by the capture of Sluys, and the possession of the whole island of Cadsand.

Moreau has four brothers and two sisters. The senior is at this time a Member of the Legislature, and Gabriel is a Captain of a Man of War. Jean Baptiste is a receiver of the National Domains at Brest; the fourth, we believe, is a merchant.

It has been observed, with the view to discredit Moreau, that he was unfixed in principle at first taking up arms, for that in the same year he defended and opposed the Parliament of his Province: but it should be recollected, that in the second instance a very popular Minister, viz. Monf. Neckar, had been taken into office, whose view was to convoke the States General of the whole kingdom. In this particular we see no reason to accuse him of a dereliction of principle. His object was a reform of abuses; while the Parliament assigned a laudable motive for its resistance to the ministerial mandate, Moreau stood up for it. This warfare began in the spring of 1788, and at this time young Moreau was Prevot de Droit, or at the head of the Students in Law at Rennes. As he had an acknowledged influence over these young men, it was no difficult thing to engage them to take up arms in the same cause. They continued in array until October, during which period Moreau was denominated "*General du Parlement*," Count Theard de Bissy was the Officer sent by Louis XVIth. to put down these insurgents, and to carry de Brienne's purposes into execution. No doubt de Bissy felt the unpleasantness and unpopularity of the errand he was sent upon, which made him tardy or indifferent about performing it; for it is scarcely to be imagined that he was out-generalled by a young man, who had but just exchanged a pen for a sword. Be it as it may, Moreau escaped unhurt by wounds, and at the end of the affair was complimented by the whole corps for his courage and conduct. This was a spice of the military renown he has so honourably and perilously fought after in a hundred affairs, the least of which was a thousand times more hazardous.

Moreau, from the period above mentioned, resolved to make the army his lasting pursuit; and no sooner had he been posted at the head of a battalion, than he attracted the notice of his senior Officers, not more for his zeal than for the unremitting attention he paid to the duty of the regiment. He had friends in the Constituent Assembly and in the Convention; but the assistance of these was not absolutely necessary to open the way for a man of his ardent imagination and prudent conduct.

The French were aware of the superiority of the *Cavalry* of the enemy they had to contend with: to this force they were strongly advised, by an American who had made a campaign with them in the Low Countries, and was at the battle of Jemappe, to bring a more than usual quantity of *Artillery* into the field. This suggestion was adopted, and occasioned a sudden and vast promotion of Officers: we accordingly find Victor Moreau, in a few weeks, appointed a General of Division, and in as few more made the subject of an eulogy in the dispatches to the Convention from Richard, the representative of the people with the Army of the North.—*Pichegru* joins with the Deputy Richard in his encomium upon this young Officer.

Soon after this, our Hero was thought worthy and capable of being entrusted with an entire army; and a commission was accordingly sent down to him, which directed him to take charge of that created under the name of "the Army of the Moselle." Here let it be allowed the writer of a sketch of the military life of a man, at once great and unfortunate, to stop a moment, and give way to those reflections which naturally arise in his mind, on beholding a Citizen with more than Roman ardour yesterday so near the *Capitol*, and to day alas! still nearer the *Tarpeian Rock!!!* Ah! how many brave, how many enlightened men has not this revolution destroyed! It has mowed down the flower of the French nation. If it has brought into action some of the noblest qualities of the soul, it must be confessed, it has no less awakened and cherished the basest propensities of the heart.

The war which the French revolution occasioned was of a new genus. The theatre on which it was to be acted must necessarily correspond with its magnitude. Upwards of twenty Crowned Heads and sovereign States confederated against the new Republic, and it was necessary to provide a force to defend every inch of its ancient circumferential limit. What a field for action!—what a space to defend! But when war commences it is not easy to say where it will stop. Defence alone did not satisfy a restless people, who thought themselves aggrieved; and they in their turn from motives of revenge and aggrandizement, planned invasions and conquests on so gigantic a scale, as reduces all the designs of Louis the XIVth. to insignificance.

There being such men as *Carnot* in the Council, it was necessary there should be such Generals as *Moreau* in the Field. All was new in imagination, all must be new in execution. The old system of warfare was now to be exploded; towns and places were not to be besieged in the old way. The main army was not to be halted, because a fort or garison-town would not surrender; but it was to rush forward and leave only a small detachment to watch such place, and check its sallies. In this situation, finding itself cut off from all communication and supplies, the garrison is compelled to surrender to a portion of an army perhaps not superior to its own. All this was unexpected; was not even dreamt of. Old Generals would say—such a thing could not be; it was contrary to the rules of art for an army to leave a fortified place in its rear; the French, however, did this; for while they left Conde, Quesnoy, Landrecies, and other strong places in that line of defence, in the hands of the Austrians, they were over-running the Low Countries almost as far as Maestrich, thereby cutting off the Austrians garrisoned in such strong towns behind them.

This is the system which has put so many of the modern young Generals, like our Moreaus, our Pichegrus, and Jourdans, on more than a level with the ancient and the experienced Condes, Eugenes, and Turennes. All, all the genius and the activity of a Luxembourg, under this novel system of tactics, would have been thrown away before the town which bears his name: and that talent which this great Captain displayed for so many campaigns, to the admiration of all Europe, would probably have been supplanted at this day by a *Clerk* from *a Lawyer's desk*.

In laying down and carrying on this new and wonderful system of warfare, it must be remembered, that, on the first bursting of the Revolution, the French were countenanced and encouraged by the patriots of every country in Europe. Men admired for their learning and intellect employed their pens in aid of the decrees of the first Assembly, which were to define the Constitution, and thereby prevent the recurrence of those arbitrary proceedings which had filled the people with indignation or disgust. The trumpet of liberty, whose sound has done wonders in all ages and in all countries, called up the whole nation. While one portion of the inhabitants of every district, therefore, was exercising its squads of recruits, another was manufacturing arms, and a third turning the very earth in a chemical process for nitre, to supply the prodigious demand for gunpowder. Without these concurrent supports, such a system of warfare as we have been describing would have appeared a system of insanity.—Without the immense and hourly supply of men, arms, and ammunition, the belligerous machinery would have stopped, and finished with the destruction of its contrivers. The loss of thousands of Frenchmen cut and hacked to pieces, day after day, in the early part of the war, by the enemy's cavalry breaking into their inexperienced ranks, could only be compensated for in the manner above mentioned. It appeared to the forces of the coalesced Powers, that for every man they killed or disabled, two stood up in his place.

To this universal devotion of the French Citizens for the sake of liberty, have many of their Generals, in the early part of the contest, owed the credit they acquired from a victory gained.

By insisting upon this fact, however, it is not meant to detract from the reputation justly due to a great many of the French Generals, both living and dead. Within the few last campaigns, the contending armies have been brought nearer to a level in numbers; and in some instances the skill of the French Commander has more than compensated for a deficiency of force, and turned the balance in his favor.—If, therefore, the republican Commanders have had to fight with able Generals, it is not denied but that many among them are not surpassed by any in Europe.

The above observation may be applied, in an especial manner, to the subject of the present Memoir. Though we have a more fortunate General in our eye, we know of none in Europe who has equally distinguished himself for vigour in attack, and vigilance in retreat; two qualities not always found equally to prevail in the same Captain. Moreau, more than any General we know, or have read of, appears to unite what is highly desirable, but almost incompatible, viz. the *activity* of a young General, and the *prudence* of an old one. His able and successful retreat from Suabia in 1796, quite across the Rhine, (of which we shall speak more particularly,) has given occasion to compare him to Xenophon among the ancient Captains, and to Marshall Belleisle among the moderns. We think, however, with a late writer, that he deserves more credit than either; for the former had to retire with his ten thousand Greeks through the territories of a dastardly and effeminate race of people, and the latter owed the success of his retreat to a few stolen marches from the enemy; hints, contrived to blend the laurels of victory with the cypress of retreat. It is impossible to expatiate upon the uncommon qualities of so gallant, so experienced a soldier, engaged in a cause of such vast importance, and serving too at a period highly momentous to the repose of Europe, and not be led into reflections which, abstractedly considered, may appear to have more relation to the political history of the day than to the military atchievements of a General in the enemy's service. It cannot, however, be uninteresting to the ordinary reader to be informed, and more especially to the Ministers and Governments of the Powers in opposition to France, to recollect, that it could not be to the skill and bravery of any General, or list of Generals, that the tide of warfare in 1793 and 1794 took a turn so favourable to the views of France. It was, as has been before hinted at, to the floods of recruits incessantly poured into the armies, at all the stations on the frontiers. There was but one enemy they could be said to beat even-handed at setting off, and that was the Spaniard. No sooner had the republican troops crossed the Pyrenees, and descended into the plain of Pampeluna, than the haughty but effeminate Spaniards, after a short engagement, fled, and left their camp equipage and treasure to the invaders and spoilers. It was not, therefore, by a conflict with this race of people that the republican General could reap laurels and gain experience. No; it was against Prussia and Germany that the *Tyro militaire* was to learn, that to give way in battle would be to incur double danger. The cavalry of the Great Frederick did not often make a charge without success, even against the steady Germans. When, therefore, his Majesty of Prussia was informed, that the French before the lines of Weissemburg had stood *three* several and well-dressed *charges* of his heavy horse without giving way, and that a single trooper had not been able to penetrate their line of infantry, he resolved to accept the terms of peace offered by the Committee of the French Government. "If the French," said he, wisely, "have in so short a time added so much experience to their *fury of* enthusiasm, the sooner I withdraw from the contest the better; the Prussian arms shall not lose their renown by being farther foiled against a Frenchman who thinks it a glorious martyrdom to die with a weapon in his hand inscribed, '*Liberté ou la Mort!*'"

This was the charm that raised recruits for the French camps [illegible]d garrisons, as if, like Cadmus's soldiers, they had come out of the earth ready armed.

But the illusion is fled! The colossal statue of Liberty is crumbled into dust, and its shadowy image even is no longer seen on the walls of Paris. The *volontaire* is no where found & respected as the armed Citizen, but in his stead we see the mere *Soldat monte*, or the *fanatissin*. The conscript, and he who sells his life because it is worth nothing to the owner, are the only resources for supplying the army of France at the present day, with men for farther conquests, and this fact puts the contest of France upon a nearer level with its enemies. However generally acknowledged this truth may be, it will not deprive France of the benefits any country may derive from experienced Generals. If the troops are less inflamed with the imagination of liberty, they will be more and more the passive instruments of their Commanders.

Moreau will in all probablility soon quit the stage on which he has acted so brilliant, and at the same time so solid, a part. If the *Royalists* feel convinced he intended to second their views, and not merely help them to remove his jealous enemy, and take his place, they may perhaps draw consolation in their disappointment, from reflecting, that with his destruction Bonaparte loses his *best* General. Such a loss adds little to their chance. It is not to be imagined that Moreau would ever again take the field in the present state of affairs; indeed, Bonaparte would not have trusted him. It must not therefore be said, that the prosperous Corsican will lose his right hand when Moreau's is cold. Bonaparte, like Briareus, has in this sense a hundred hands; and though the zeal which the *amor patriæ* inspires is fled, and the ardour which the flame of liberty communicates to the coldest breast is extinguished, yet the advantages of experience remain with the French Generals. Winter and summer have been one continued campaign; they have advanced and retreated on the same ground over and over again; and this circumstance brings us back to those parts of Moreau's co[illegible]duct which have proved him a most consumma[illegible]eneral.

The names and descr[illegible]ns of the places and countries which have [illegible] the armies under Moreau would fill [illegible]rable portion of our Paper. His very retreats partake in no degree of defeat; for while falling back towards the left bank of the Rhine, he took many thousands of the enemy prisoners. A military critic has said, however, that he did not act with his accustomed vigour and skill, when, with his army near Genoa, he made the fruitless attempt to relieve Tortona, and was obliged to retreat to his former position in Savona. But it must be recollected, that Suwarrow was then in Italy, and that to extend the French forces at that juncture might have brought the same disasters on the republicans as those which at length ruined the Russians.

We have mentioned that Pichegru made an eulogy on General Moreau; it became the duty of Moreau, who had succeeded his eulogist in the Army of the Rhine to denounce him as a traitor, for having, like another Monk, planned the restoration of the *Royal Family*. He did not, however, gain full credit, at the time, for the sincerity and willingness of the discovery, since it was manifest he had the vouchers of the treason a long time in his possession. Whatever might be the reason for his hesitating to impeach his old friend and comrade, he continued to fight the battles of his country with unexampled courage and success. Like Cæsar, he might say, *veni, vide, vici*, as his dispatches for some months after Pichegru's retirement, which gave him the command of the army of the North, were filled with Conquests and captures. But the chief foundation of Moreau's military glory was laid in June 1796, when he opened that campaign. He forced Gen. Wurmser in his camp under Frankenthal, and repulsed him under the cannon of Manheim. By this success, Keyserlauten, Newstadt, and Spire, fell into his hands after several actions, and thereby he was enabled to effect his passage over the Rhine near Strasburg. Kehl, the fort opposite, was ill defended by the troops of the Empire, at the head of whom was the Prince of Furstenberg, who was taken prisoner, and those of the garrison who were not killed or taken were easily dispersed. A second column of the French army having crossed the Rhine at Huninguen, the Austrians were obliged evacuate the Brisgau, when on the 6th of July, Moreau attacked the Archduke Charles by Rostadt, and on the 9th. near Etlingen, and forced him to retreat. In his last action he manœuvred with incredible vivacity and boldness. He attacked the enemy again on the 15th. at Pfortsheim, and compelled him to quit his strong position. He left his adversary no time to breathe, but pursued him, and fought him on the 18th, 21st, and 22d, at Stutgard, Caustadt, Berg, and Eringen; and as Jourdan's success had been equal to his own, they both became masters of the Neckar, and could thereby lay the neighbouring country under contribution, and transport their artillery and army equipage at pleasure. The Prince of Wirtemberg was now obliged to sue for peace.

On the 11th. August, the Archduke Charles resolved to risk a battle. He attacked Moreau on his whole line, and, by forcing his right wing to retreat to Heydenheim, would have disconcerted all his projects, if Desaix, who commanded his left wing, had not more than revenged the check. The battle lasted *seventeen hours*; and, though it was not boasted of by Moreau as a victory, it allowed him to take a victorious attitude. The French army gained ground for several days, and on the 27th. reached Munich. On the 3d. of September, Moreau detached General St. Cyr to dislodge the Austrians from Freysingen and its bridge in which he succeeded. The Elector Palantine was obliged to purchase his neutrality by large sacrifices in money, cloathing and provisions. Notwithstanding these great successes and the defection of the Elector of Saxony, as well as other Princes, from the general cause of the Empire, yet by a number of concurrent circumstances he was obliged to commence that retreat which, too well known to render a detail of it necessary, has immortalized his name as a consummate military leader.

This sudden retrogade movement astonished every one who is not fully acquainted with the disastrous effects of distracted Councils at home, when a bold military Commander has too much deployed his forces, from an uninterrupted successful career.

But the Archduke had much of the merit of causing this retreat, for he had contrived a bold project of turning his chief force against Jourdan, who, unprepared for it, met with a defeat: and Moreau, ignorant of the disaster till it was too late to repair it, adopted the wise measure of treading back his steps, in order to save his valuable army. It was the 26th. of October when he reached Strasburgh, which four months before he had set out from.

This retreat of the Army of the Rhine turned out to be of great use to France, for it allowed the General to send reinforcements to Italy, and thereby enabled Bonaparte to gain the battle of Marengo. For some time he had the command of two vast armies; but upon Hoche taking charge of that of the Sambre and Meuse, Moreau returned to the army of the Rhine and Moselle; and again, on the 20th. of April 1797, crossed the Rhine, and by vigorous attacks obliged the enemy to quit its borders, when for ten days following, pursuing the flying Austrians nearly to the Danube, he re-

ceived a courier from Bonaparte, announcing the peace of Leoben.

On the 4th. of September of the same year, the revolution of the three Directors was brought about, which occasioned Pichegru, with some other Deputies, to be transported to Cayenne; and then it was that Moreau was called upon to say all he knew of Pichegru's treason. He wrote the following letter to Barthelemy, one of the Directors—It was dated Strasburgh, 5th. of September;—

"CITIZEN DIRECTOR,

"You will, no doubt, remember, that during my last journey to Basle, I imformed you, that after our passage of the Rhine we had taken a packet belonging to General Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correspondents: many of these were in cyphers, &c. &c.

"I was at first determined not to publish this correspondence; but observing at the head of the parties who at present trouble our country a man enjoying in a high situation the greatest confidence, a man deeply involved in this correspondence, and destined to perform an important part in the recall of the *Pretender*, the object to which it was directed, I thought it my duty to inform you of this circumstance, &c. &c.

"I confess, Citizen Director, that it is extremely painful to inform you of this treachery, more especially as he whom I now denounce to you was once my friend; I allude to the representative of the People, Pichegru; and again, the proofs as clear as day: I doubt, however, whether they are judicial." &c.

Barthelemy himself was implicated in the affair of Pichegru, and was under sentence of banishment when the above letter come his hand. This directorial revolution had taken place but the day before the date of the letter, and it was given out that Moreau had intimation of it by the telegraph at Strasburgh early on the 5th. It is not, however, affirmed, that he knew of Barthelemy's disgrace at the time, though it may be easily imagined that in either case he had reason to believe the writing such a letter would lessen or remove the suspicion of his having countenanced the plot of Pichegru.

There is not doubt, however, that the late occurrence will give countenance to the first suspicions of his having been tampered with by the royalists; and it must confessed, that if it had not been so, his conduct was incomprehensible. But whatever might have been his motives for adopting so ambiguous a conduct, it lost him the confidence of the republicans, and did not gain him that of the royalists.

Moreau lived, and it may be almost said disgraced, during the greater part of the next year; but at the end of it, when the Directory apprehended hostilities would recommence with Austria, Moreau was sent as Inspector General to the Army of Italy, then commanded by Gen. Scherer. In March 1799, the war with Austria renewed under the most unfavourable auspices. At the battle of Verona, Moreau served as a volunteer, and consented to command the right wing. The conflict commenced at sun-rise, on the 26th. of March, and continued till night. He took from fourteen to fifteen hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon; but as Scherer with the left wing was routed, Moreau was obliged to forego all his advantages.

When Field-Marshall Suwarrow joined the Austrians at Verona, Scherer was deemed incompetent for the command of the army at so important and critical a season, and Moreau was appointed his successor. No praises can be too lavishly bestowed on him for saving the feeble remains of an army without pay, without magazines, and almost without hope of reinforcements. He had only thirty-five thousand men, descontented, if not disaffected, and at least mistrustful, to oppose the united force of Austria and Russia. A retreat, therefore, in this case, became necessary; and Isola della Scala and Villa were abandoned in succession. The Mincia was crossed, and the strong fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua left to their fate. They were immediately blockaded by Generals Kray and Klenau. Sawarrow took the field, and after crossing the Oglio, advanced in three columns to the Udda. The Russian General (Vickassowich) crossed that river on a flying-bridge, on the 26th, at night; and the next day an Austrian column, under General Otto, passed it near the castle of Trezzo. General Melas also marched with a strong train of artillery against Cassano, and, obtaining of the bridge, a division of the French army was beaten, and forced to capitulate,—In this hard fought battle Moreau did all that the most intrepid of Generals could by encouraging his troops with his presence. He had three Aids-de-Camp killed by his side, & two horses wounded & one killed under him; he was himself slightly wounded. This day decided the fate of the Cisalpine republic, for the next day the allies entered Milan.

Throughout all Italy the aspect of affairs was inauspicious for France at this period; but though Suwarrow had hitherto appeared to justify the high opinion entertained of his talents, his conduct soon presented an excellent chance for Moreau to retrieve the losses the French had sustained; and he seized the occasion with an avidity peculiar to his great character. Accordingly, although he had now retreated from Lombardy and Piedmont, within the rugged frontier of the Ligurian republic, and was left with less than thirty thousand men, yet he contrived to detach General Victor with a division to strengthen the army of Naples, while he took measures for forming a junction with that army himself, not doubting, in that case, he should be able to overcome superior forces, rendered weak by extension, and incapable of succouring or sustaining each other, from their want of continued communication and connexion.

During the blockade of Alessandria, and while the Austro-Russian Commander was engaged with Macdonald for three days together on the Trebbia, viz. on the 17th, 18th, and 19th. of June, Moreau took advantage of his absence, and left Genoa with an army of 20-thousand men, and, descending into the plain by Bochetta, Gavi, and Nevi, attacked and beat Field Marshal Bellegrade. The Austrians, unable to resist the impetuosity of the republican forces, and harassed in their retreat, were obliged to cross the Bormida, and by this adverse tide of fortune the siege of Tortona was raised.

Suwarrow's intention of invading the south of France was thus early frustrated; for as Moreau maintained his strong position in the neighbourhood of Genoa, he threatened to fall upon the rear of the Russian as soon as he should begin to execute his design. Though Moreau was thus honourably exerting his zeal and masterly skill against the enemies of his country, the intrigues of government, or the suspicion of some of its members, displaced him, and gave the command to a much younger Officer. Before Joubert had joined the army, considerable reinforcements had been sent to it, so that it was become as numerous as the forces of the antagonist.

On the 14th. of August, before Moreau had left the army, and while he and Joubert were reconnoitering a distant part of the enemy's line, information was given them, that Suwarrow had commenced an attack on their left wing; for the Russian, having experienced how formidable the French were when assailants, had determined to anticipate his opponent, and open the combat. Joubert, in emulation of his friend, flew to the hottest part of the battle, in order to encourage the men, and received a mortal wound. The presence of Moreau, however, prevented dismay and confusion, and obviated the mischiefs which might have happened from St. Cyr's division being worsted. He, in this case, effected so skillful a retreat, as established an opinion, that, however he might be defeated, he could never be overcome even by superior numbers.

After this, when Bonaparte set himself up for Chief Consul, Moreau joined him, and he passed the winter of 1799 in Paris. In the year 1800 he was nominated to the command of the army of the Danube; and the plan of this campaign is said to be laid down by himself.

It was intended to act with large masses against inferior numbers; and by a well combined and consentaneous movement of the armies of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, to end the contest with the capture of Vienna.

A combat took place, on the 3d. of May, near Pfullendorf, and was renewed the next morning, when Prince Joseph, of Lorraine, at the head of the right wing of the Austrians, was defeated, and obliged to abandon the magazines. But on the 9th. of the same month the allies received so severe a blow, that they were obliged to retire under the cannon of Ulm.

The whole circle of Suabia was now subject to French sway, and all the Imperial magazines on the bank of the Danube at the disposal of the republican army; and thus the cabinet of Vienna was struck with so much terror, as induced it afterwards to accede to those humiliating terms, which, as Moreau justly, though vauntingly said, "*put it out of the power of the House of Austria to resume hostilities.*"

Moreau was indefatigable in his exertions; he prepared to pass the Danube between Ulm and Donauwert and effected it, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance was made by General Pztaray, then posted on the celebrated plain of Hochsted, or Blenheim. This led to another signal victory in the early part of June, and enabled Moreau to establish his head-quarters at Munich: while he was afterwards preparing for new victories, news of the armistice being extended to Germany arrived.

During this truce, Moreau married; but in sixteen days after, he was obliged to repair to his head-quarters; for as the French were not then able to force the Austrians to a separate peace, they determined to renew the war.

He published an address to his army, which was the most numerous he had ever commanded The Archduke John was now at the head of the Imperial army, and, being flushed at some partial advantages against the French, he collected all his forces, and fought his antagonist. The rival armies met on the 3d. of December, at seven o'clock in the morning, between the rivers Iser and Inn. The action was fatal to the Austrians. They gave way, and the French army hung upon their rear with such perseverance and effect, that night alone saved them from total destruction.

Thus the famous battle of Hohenlinden may be said to put an end to every hope in the Court of Vienna of re-establishing its affairs: the fate of the empire hung upon it. More than eighteen thousand prisoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon taken, swelled the trophies of this brave and fortunate General. The French army in Italy being equally successful the Austrian monarchy *tottered to its base*. It was menaced by Moreau within fifty miles of Vienna; and three other powerful Generals were almost as near. Under these alarms, the Austrian Cabinet proposed an armistice, which was made conclusive, by Moreau requiring for its basis, that the Tyrol should be wholly evacuated, and the fortresses of Bruneau and Wurtzburgh put into the hands of the French.

Moreau has been greatly esteemed for his conduct upon occasions where towns and places have fallen into his hands, from the enemy having been forced suddenly to evacuate them. The unfortunate inhabitants, thus abandoned, whose cause had been protected by the allied armies, or had been drawn in to adopt the sentiment of this country, considered themselves as exposed to the vengeance or given up to the generosity of the conqueror. They, however, never experienced the ill treatment they apprehended. Moreau was found to be generous in victory.

Thus we have compressed the life of one of the most distinguished of modern Generals, upon which volumes might be written with interest, and read with eagerness.

After his toilsome campaigns, Moreau purchased the estate of Barras, who had been exiled to Brussels, and at Grosbois (belonging formerly to Louis XVIII.) he was enjoying the company of the beloved of his heart, when the jealousy of the Corsican usurper found cause to suspect him of holding sentiments unfavourable to his elevation. He therefore procured him to be implicated in a plot, for which he has been arrested, confined, tried, and found guilty. He has, however, escaped with his life, and has been exiled to the United States.

ECCENTRIC CASE, COURT OF REQUEST.

A singular cause lately came before the commissioners, for their decision:—Isaac Cowan, an honest Israelite, and the ninth part of a man; summoned one of the Priests of Abraham, for the sum of twenty-five shillings, the price of a pair of the very best superfine velveteen breeches, furnished for his use, which Isaac insisted was made of the very best materials, and well worth the *monish*; the great proof of which, consisted in their having been worn full three years, and yet appeared decent to the eye, as he perceived the man of Sabbath still had them on. The Priest admitted the justness of the demand, but said he had a *set off* upon the taylor, which he trusted the *Shentlemen* would think equally just. Mr. Cowan had employed him to go to Newgate, and preach by his son, who had met with *misfortunes*, and was at that time under *sentence of death*, for which friendly office, he had only charged *half a guinea*, consequently had reduced the debt to fourteen shillings and sixpence, which he was ready to pay. Isaac demurred to this diminution of his principal, alledging, that the prayers of the Priest had been of *no use*, his Majesty having been graciously pleased to spare his son's life; *he had not been hanged*. The Priest insisted he had a right to be paid for his time and labour, as well as the Taylor, especially, as that time had been expended in a laudable endeavour, to *fit* his son for a *better world*. Yes, replied Isaac but the *fitting* was of no use, for my son is not a *jot the better for it*, which you cannot say of the breeches, as you have worn them for three years past, and they appear likely to last as much longer.

The Commissioners put an end to the altercation, by allowing the *set-off*; the taylor received his fourteen and six pence, and went away grumbling; observing, that Priests and Lawyers were always sure to succeed in their own cause.

LONDON,—7th. Sept.

Should the Enemy continue to send out their vessels from the grand depot of invasion, their object must be either to try the experiment of bringing out their boats, and ranging them along shore previous to setting off for the English coast on some future occasion, when it can be ascertained how far their coming out in two or three tides is practicable, or it is intended to come over immediately. It cannot be the intention of the Enemy to let their vessels lie on the shore, liable to be dashed to pieces with the first gale of wind. A few days or hours, therefore, will determine whether the attempt is to be immediate, because there is little chance of the enemy exposing themselves to hazard, by lying on the shores without protection against a change of weather. Their late disaster from a storm will teach them more caution.

In the mean time the greatest activity is manifested in every branch of our naval department. All the light vessels capable of immediate service are to join with all possible dispatch the British squadron off Boulogne. The sea-fencibles are kept in constant practice, and the troops along the coast are on the alert in every direction. The business of the Board of Admiralty is carried on without intermission, and the time of attendance is so regulated among the clerks, that bulletins of dispatches may be sent off at all times of the night to the Ministers.

The French Emperor is so vexed that truth should in any way reach his subjects, that he has resolved they shall have no information of any thing going on in the world, but through the medium of the French press—That is, they shall know nothing but what he himself chooses to communicate. Letters have been sent by the Minister of Police, Fouche, to the Prefects in Belgium, and on the left bank of the Rhine, which prohibits the entrance of all foreign papers from Germany and Holland. "This," says the Moniteur, "is so much the more necessary when the grand expedition is on the eve of setting sail, as English gold and English intrigues would otherwise use the newspapers of these countries to change probable defeats into real victories, and to disseminate disastrous reports, which afterwards would be copied into our papers, and cause uneasiness to all Frenchmen, who love the honour of their country and the glory of their Sovereign."

Southampton, Aug. 23.—There is but little variance in the first account of the Southampton *Crim. Con.* The discovery was made by the husband, Mr. C. going unexpectedly to his wife's country lodgings, which he had taken for the benefit of her health, and finding that she had departed in a postchaise a few hours before, with *his friend*, Mr. H. an Attorney, and Captain of the Ringwood Volunteers:—he traced them to the George, at Winchester, and learning that the amorous pair had retired to a bed-room, he told his wrongs to the people around, who assisted him in storming the door, which by main force was broke open, and behind which the paramour had concealed himself; but being discovered by the Ostler, Mr. C. laid on him with a stout oak stick lustily: he then turned to his faithless rib, and in the weakness of returning affection, asked her, "*Guilty, or not guilty?*" The reply was ready enough, "*Not guilty, my dear, upon my honour!*" However, some of his friends attending him, advised him not to record that verdict, and in consequence he left her to the future care of her *legal cher ami!* It is remarkable that Mrs. C. eloped with her husband at the age of sixteen.

Interesting Anecdote of Peter III. of Castile.—A canon of the Cathedral of Seville, affected in his dress, particularly in his shoes, could not find a workman to his liking. An unfortunate shoemaker to whom he applied, after quitting many others, having brought him a pair of shoes not made to please his taste, the canon became furious, and seizing one of the tools of the shoemaker, gave him with it so many blows on the head, as laid him dead on the floor. The unhappy man left a widow, four daughters, and a son fourteen years of age, the eldest of the indigent family. They made their complaints to the chapter; the canon was prosecuted, and condemned, "*Not to appear in the choir for a year*". The young shoemaker having attained to man's estate was scarcely able to get a livelihood; and, overwhelmed with wretchedness, sat down on the day of a procession, at the door of the cathedral of Seville, in the moment the procession passed by. Among the other canons he perceived the murderer of his father. At the sight of this man, filial affection, rage, and despair, got so far the better of his reason, that he fell furiously on the priest, and stabbed him to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and immediately condemned to be quartered alive. Peter whom we call the Cruel, and whom the Spaniards, with more reason, call the Lover of Justice, was then at Seville. The affair came to his knowledge; and after learning the particulars, he determined himself to be the judge of the young shoemaker. When he proceeded to give Judgment, he first annulled the sentence just pronounced by the clergy, and after asking the young man what profession he was, "*I forbid you,*" said he, "*to make Shoes for a year to come.*"

Several ladies having been given as toasts after dinner, in a convivial circle, a gentleman present observed, "that it was singular that all their names began with the letter B," which occasioned the following impromptu:—

How strange it is, that Cupid should decree,
His votaries' names should all begin with B;
How shall we solve this problem, then, of our's?
"The *Bees* 'light always on the *sweetest* flowers."

One of the many curious facts first given to the world by *Kotzebue* in his French Travels, is the extraordinary account of the appearance and disappearance, in various parts of France, of a young man who personates *the late Dauphin*, and who if not the real personage, has had the address to attach to him with unbounded devotion every rank of people wherever he goes.

MADRAS: PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*